

# The Sun

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1910.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second class mail matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	\$6.00
DAILY, Per Year	\$60.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	\$10.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	\$70.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	\$7.00

Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. P. Lafan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The daily and Sunday papers are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The daily and Sunday papers are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Part office, 32 Rue de la Paix, Paris. The daily and Sunday papers are on sale in Paris at the Grand Hotel, 32 Rue de la Paix, Paris. The daily and Sunday papers are on sale in Paris at the Grand Hotel, 32 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

If our friends who have taken our managers for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Which?

No experience of Colonel Roosevelt in the wilds of the African continent, not even when the mighty swish of the infuriated elephant's proboscis missed his cerebral faculties by seven millimeters, has had the thrilling interest to sportsmen and others which will attend his coming encounter with WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

For we take it that this is to be a contest of fierce wills and rival ambitions rather than a union of complementary souls in the common service of the Old Morality.

The fittest will undoubtedly survive the association, but which leader will it be? When the smoke clears away, who will be seen riding up ahead of the rough riders of radicalism, WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST or the Colonel?

The Agent.

The selection of the Hon. EZRA P. PRENTICE as chairman of the Republican State committee will commend itself to that large body of Republicans who have steadfastly resented the direct nomination projects of Governor HUGHES. A more consistent, if inconspicuous, opponent of direct primaries in the State Legislature and the Saratoga convention than EZRA P. PRENTICE it would be hard to find. It was a Prentice bill, skillfully designed to avoid the Hughes project, that provoked the present Governor's first direct primary veto.

The choice of Mr. PRENTICE is also important as it marks the passing of the control of the Republican party of this State from the country to the city. It is an unmistakable cause for local congratulation that heretofore the leaders of strong but rural Republican districts, the districts in which Republican majorities have been produced, will be compelled to take their orders and seek their leadership in this Democratic city. Henceforth it may be that New York and Erie will dominate the Republican party as the rural organization has in the past dominated the city.

Of the fitness of Mr. PRENTICE for the post there can hardly be any question. A lieutenant of the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS, a State officeholder and a leader still too young to find anything distasteful in a semi-ambassadorial job, his equipment for the present mission is unmistakable. As a dignified errand boy for THEODORE ROOSEVELT he should prove as successful in a slightly more considerable job as the amiable, graceful and pleasantly innocuous Mr. GRISCOM.

In choosing Mr. PRENTICE as his representative and diplomatic agent in the Republican State committee THEODORE ROOSEVELT has again indicated the fact, unmistakable in the Saratoga platform, that the opponents of direct primaries need have no fear of any actual menace so long as he controls the party. His control he has also demonstrated by this selection as State chairman of a man who is personally unknown to all politicians of importance outside the city, whose sole political experience has been derived from a variety of respectful leadership in an Assembly district formerly distinguished by the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS dwelt therein.

With the election of the Hon. EZRA P. PRENTICE Colonel ROOSEVELT now completes the series of operations by which he originally planned to obtain control of the machinery of his party in this State in 1912. To-day every scrap of the machinery by which delegates are manufactured is directly in his hands. It is to bring this about he has been compelled to discard certain moral issues, valuable at the outset for advertising purposes, this is immaterial now that the result is achieved.

It is possible that the Hon. EZRA P. PRENTICE still lacks something of the external impressiveness required by the Hon. B. B. ODELL and the late THOMAS C. PLATT of the agents they employed for similar purposes. This is an unimportant detail, however, since the more imposing the principal the less important becomes the personal qualification of the passive agent.

Seth's Example.

In the Republican Club there are many members who are in entire sympathy with their former president, CHARLES H. YOUNG, in his revolt against Rooseveltism. They distrust and fear the new doctrines. They intend to vote for JOHN A. DIX. On the shoulders of the Hon. SETH LOW rests the burden of restraining these recalcitrants and herding them to the polls on election day.

When what enthusiasm the appeals of Dr. LOW will be received by the friends of GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE of Rochester, one of his fellow members of the Republican Club, who was recently a candidate

for office in his home district. It has not been forgotten by Mr. ALDRIDGE and his friends that Dr. LOW in that campaign successfully curbed his passion for regularity and overcame his habitual modesty sufficiently to project himself into a contest in which he had no concern and declare himself against his party's regularly nominated candidate. With this pattern of his own conduct to hold up before the complaining members of the Republican Club, what an effective plea he can make to those who are tempted to follow Mr. YOUNG!

The New Morality.

If there be those who still have doubts about the improvement in public morals since the old moralities were abolished at Saratoga, to them we submit the following convincing evidence contained in a Buffalo dispatch to THE SUN:

"FRED GREINER, the Republican leader of Erie county, to-day paid \$4 to the city for the use of a fire engine which he had used to pump out a flooded cellar of his new home in Niagara county."

Interesting in a less vital way is this additional information, which fully explains the entire incident to the satisfaction of all Mr. GREINER's Buffalo admirers: that is, the taxpayers of his political province:

"Two weeks ago GREINER was dining with some friends and telling them of the trouble he had in keeping clear of water a cellar excavation he was making. One friend volunteered to call on SIMON SHREIB, Buffalo's latest (supposed) leader and a fire commissioner, to ask for the loan of a reserve engine that is stationed at the fire headquarters for possible use in a big downtown fire. The request for an engine was granted."

Only the most rantankerous of the champions of the elder and discarded moralities would venture any criticism now of the neighborly action of the Republican leader, who by happy chance is also a fire commissioner, in despatching a fire engine, held to protect citizens and property in case of a great fire, to pump out the cellar Mr. GREINER is excavating in an adjoining town. Of course there might have been a fire, but then there was not.

The force of example counts for so much in this world that it is even possible that this payment of \$4 for the borrowed fire engine by his lieutenant may lead THEODORE ROOSEVELT to pay a somewhat larger but no less regular charge for his borrowed steam engine. Even if this is not the case, however, there are few who will not concede that a new morality which could influence the Hon. FRED GREINER to pay \$4 merely for the personal use of city property is a very real and compelling force.

The Consecration of St. Patrick's.

The consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day has brought to New York a great company of dignitaries of the Church and the elaborate ceremony, so rich in religious symbolism, will be read sympathetically by millions of the ancient faith, which thus adds another to its splendid tabernacles.

New York has a pride in her cathedral; and all Americans are proud that in their country many forms of belief and of unbelief can live together in charity.

The Dietzes of Thornapple Dam.

For more than six years JOHN DIETZ of Thornapple dam has been at war with the State of Wisconsin. He has made a fortress of his lonely cabin and repulsed several Sheriff's possees with writs as well as rifles in his hands. The Thornapple garrison consisted until last Saturday of DIETZ and his wife and several children. The man and his wife and the older children, including a girl, are all familiar with the use of a rifle and shoot straight. On Saturday last MYRA, the girl, and a son, CLARENCE, driving into the town of Winter with LESLIE DIETZ, another son, to purchase supplies for the garrison, were ambushed by Sheriff MICHAEL MADDERN, and both the girl and CLARENCE were wounded. The Sheriff had information that JOHN DIETZ was coming to town, and opened fire when his order to pull up and surrender was not heeded. LESLIE DIETZ, the younger son, slipped from the buggy and made his way back to the cabin to warn his defenders. The girl, MYRA, was sitting in the lap of her older brother when she was shot.

If the scene of the Dietz story were laid in the mountains of eastern Kentucky it would excite no surprise, but enforcement of the law is supposed to be possible in Wisconsin, even in that sparsely settled region about the upper waters of the Chippewa River. But JOHN DIETZ is an old and remarkable man, a pioneer out of his generation and a pine woods lawyer of some ability. A man of indomitable tenacity, he suggests JOHN BROWN of Ossawatimie. Until DIETZ shot BERT HORRE, a peace-making neighbor, recently, he had some color of law for his resistance to the county officers. Since that misadventure no posse could be sworn in to rush the Dietz cabin, which is in a fine strategic position for defense. JOHN DIETZ with his garrison of five

effectives had resisted possees when he was a litigant in civil suits, and as a felon in the eye of the law he would certainly die in his boots. The reluctance to storm the cabin seems to reflect upon the courage of Sawyer county, but aside from a fear of the marksmanship of JOHN, MRS. DIETZ, MYRA and the boys, there has been a good deal of sympathy for the head of the family because he had always acted on the principle that a Wisconsin man's house is his castle, until he shot BERT HORRE, the peace-maker.

DIETZ first came into collision with the courts when he resisted the attempt of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company to float its logs over Thornapple dam. He contended that as he owned land at the dam the company must pay him for the right to raft its timber down the stream. DIETZ stood guard with a rifle day and night over the sluice and threatened to shoot any man who started a log down. This was in April, 1904. Injunctions were obtained to remove the armed figure of the settler from the path of the company,

but JOHN DIETZ defied the Sheriff. He would not accept service, and threatened to shoot any officer who approached his cabin. Service was never made on DIETZ. There were several pitched battles. On July 25, 1905, Deputy Sheriff ROITCH was shot in the hip in one of these sieges. The old man and all the members of the family able to bear arms kept up a furious fire upon the posse. CLARENCE, one of the sons, was wounded in the head.

JOHN DIETZ is almost as celebrated for his hospitality as for his feud with justice. He keeps open house for all who come in a friendly way to talk with him, and he is never tired of talking about his grievance. There is plenty of meat and drink for all who are well recommended. DIETZ is a socialist, and his trouble with the lumber company has filled him with fury against all corporations. His visitors register in a book on a table in the living room. DIETZ admits that he has become a fanatic on the subject of the iniquity of corporations. The other day he said: "When a man has thought of one thing for six years it is apt to change the convolutions of his brain."

The Dietz children, although adepts with the rifle and living in an isolated cabin in a clearing, are not illiterate. As they are the only children in the district the father has always insisted that the school board must provide a teacher for them, and this it has done, educating the young DIETZES in a lean-to built next to the cabin. The DIETZES have a typewriter, and MYRA typewrites as well as shoots. It was in a quarrel with the school board over the rental of the lean-to that HORRE, intervening to mollify JOHN DIETZ, was shot by the enraged enemy of corporations.

It was proof of the wholesome respect in which JOHN DIETZ is held in Winter as a fanatic whose argument is the rifle that when Winter heard of the shooting of the Dietz boy and girl by Sheriff MADDERN's posse the men of the place, fearing a descent by JOHN DIETZ to revenge himself for the attack on his children, all volunteered for service as deputy sheriffs. The women of the town, touched by the condition of the wounded girl, were nursing her by turns at the local hotel, while their menfolk were arming to shoot at the father if he appeared with his wife and uninjured son with arms in their hands, which everybody believed would be just like them. United States Marshal WILLIAM APPELBY, who has had one experience trying to serve legal papers on DIETZ for the lumber company, justifies the shooting of the DIETZ children. "They go about fully armed," he says. "MYRA especially is a clever marksman. They were rendering aid to their outlaw father and could therefore be attacked if they refused to surrender." Governor DAVIDSON has refused to discuss the Dietz case, except to say that the local authorities ought to be able to arrest the whole family. Under the circumstances Sheriff MADDERN does not call upon the Governor for a company of militia.

The March of the Yiddish Drama.

Atlantic Garden was the last place of amusement at the southern end of Manhattan Island to capitulate to Yiddish. German, if it may be said to have possessed any racial character in recent years, henceforth it will echo with the refrains, the sidewalk conversations and the quips of the monologic comedians delivered in the strange blend of tongues called Yiddish.

Across the street from Atlantic Garden stand the ruins of the Windsor Theatre, which arose on the site of the stage of the old Stadt Theatre, once a home of the German drama. Its last days, however, were devoted to the same alien music that conquered the Thalia, which is the historic Bowery.

The career of this old playhouse has been an epitome of the fate that has befallen all the theatres in the neighborhood. When there was no longer a public for the classic and Shakespearean plays, rude melodrama succeeded at this house. When the irresistible movement to the north carried out of its reach even the audiences to enjoy these plays, the Germans came. There was no artistic decline here, for among the artists who were seen at this theatre in its Teutonic days was no less a genius than JOSEF KATZ. Soon the Thalia, as it had been christened by its new possessors, became too remote for its new public and there were occasional performances in Italian and Yiddish. The latter persisted, and the Thalia is a Yiddish playhouse to this day.

So is the London artistic landmark of the Bowery for nearly thirty years, until last winter it surrendered to the invader. The People's had already gone the same way. The Yiddish theatre is young; it came into existence in its own country within the memory of men still living, but it has developed great vitality, which may be due to its closeness to the life of the people. Its actors are indeed the abstract and brief chronicles of the time, and its dramas tread closely on the heels of current events.

Aviation gives a new point of view for terrestrial objects, so that the traveller will require maps and landmarks different from those now in use in order to direct his course through the air. A plan proposed by M. R. QUINON of the French National Aerial League, who has considered the difficulties experienced so far by navigators of the air, seems to be simple, scientific and practical. The aviator, instead of wanting to know quickly just where he is, has little opportunity to consult charts or tables, even strongly marked natural signs like river courses, railroad lines or roads may fail him in darkness or fog. The plan of marking the name of a place on roofs or other surfaces has the disadvantage that the traveller in the case of small towns and villages doesn't know where they are and has no means of finding them.

QUINON's scheme is to draw two base lines through France; the meridian and the parallel of latitude of Paris, he suggests. The distance north or south and east or west of a place is measured in kilometers, and the figures are to be marked in conspicuous places instead of the name, the north or south number first, with the east or west one following, separated by a dash; north and east to be distinguished by underscoring the figures. The numbers run from east to west and this supply compass directions. This applies to the air something like the system by which the roads are marked. The traveller before starting ascertains the position of his points of departure and of destination, and when he is on the way a glimpse of any one of these figures will tell him whether he is off his course or not. The plan seems to be sensible.

The effectiveness of submarines, in which the British Admiralty shows its faith by rapid construction and constant drilling of their crews, would be greatly increased if electrical communication could be established between submarines in action and between them and other vessels of the fleet. Experiments in wireless telegraphing by the British submarine D. In Torbay indicate that this result can be attained. DI with an installation of battery and wires was sunk to her periscope, which extends half way up the mast, and there was no difficulty in talking to the cruiser Bonaventure. The warships of an enemy would find it practically impossible to shoot away the slender mast of a submarine.

Of the usefulness of this new application of the wireless system there can be no doubt, but as regards the vicissitudes of an actual engagement a resourceful enemy that had obtained possession of the code might anticipate attack by picking up information, and deception could be practised by committing false orders to the air. The remedy would be the preparation of a secret code to be given out on the eve of an engagement.

Mr. TABUREAU made a splendid flight over the Pyrenees from St. Paul to St. Germain. The aviator rose at San Sebastian, and directing his course between the lofty peaks of Haya and Paizquibel, followed the valley of the Haya to the sea, over which he passed to St. Germain. From there he flew to Paris.

Mr. TABUREAU has great assurance. If he says that he has flown "over the Pyrenees" Haya and Paizquibel are near the coast and ten miles apart. Haya is 987 meters high, and Paizquibel 680. They are therefore not "lofty peaks," and if M. TABUREAU steered his aeroplane between these coastal foothills his altitude was not at all high. But perhaps "over the Pyrenees" was coined by a wanton imagination and M. TABUREAU is not guilty.

Mr. FRETCHER has come up from the ranks. He began as an election district captain by ringing doorbells. (The Hon. LEON C. GRISCOM.) And now the bellboy in politics.

Some mischievous person in Kansas City said that there was "only one full dress suit in the whole police force." This is a cruel blow just as the Priests of Pallas fall is coming and the social season is beginning. The social season is the time of the good name and interests of the town, takes up the cudgel. There are five "full dress suits" and waiters of the town on the force, JACK MCGRAW, BOB PHILAN, ANTHONY O'HARE, JACK FARRELL and JOE KENDLER. And says a policeman: "You never saw a finer bunch of men in spike-tails, not even those society swells can put it over on them."

When a curious inquirer asked if the fortunate few owned their own "dress suits," the officer replied with just indignation: "They do. Do you think that the force is a bunch of cheap suits?"

Certainly not. Kansas City has reason for a full measure of pride. Leaving this soft Campanian town out of consideration, how many cities, of even greater population than Kansas City, can make as good a showing?

Mr. Redmond's Campaign for Home Rule. To the Editor of THE SUN.—In Carnegie Hall, Redmond made an appeal, and Michael J. Hyatt displayed fine tact in taking up the collection. Mr. Redmond justified past appeals and the resultant collections by pointing eloquently to the numerous reforms wrought by the present Parliament. He referred to the present and past successes of his party. The most cabin of the laborer has given place to a comfortable state house. The peasant farmer has been removed from the soil. The present and past successes of his party. The most cabin of the laborer has given place to a comfortable state house. The peasant farmer has been removed from the soil. The present and past successes of his party. The most cabin of the laborer has given place to a comfortable state house. The peasant farmer has been removed from the soil.

Belgium's figures are in strong contrast with those of Holland. The party has a membership of 185,000, an increase of 25,000 since 1907. The number of groups or sections has increased from 800 to 900. Outside these there is a party, more or less allied, which has grown from 42,000 to 74,000. The cooperative societies, a phase of the socialistic movement in that country, employ 160,000 members, and their annual sales surpass \$40,000,000 francs, or about \$6,000,000.

In Servia there is a socialistic workmen's party which reports an increase in its enrollment from 615 in 1907 to 1,300 at present. The 1908 election in Servia was won by the socialists. The party reported 43,667 members in 1908. It had 43,237 in 1909. There were 51,692, and it has 53,928 adherents to-day. The annual budget amounts to 130,000 francs, or \$20,000. There are 42 departments, including 1,275, 1,500 sections. The party has 75 deputies in the chamber, 81 councilors general, 63 ward councilors, 100 councilors of arrondissement and 3,900 municipal officials.

Holland has 747 socialist councilors in 197 sections when the Stuttgart congress was held. Within the year the party has grown to 9,904 members in 203 sections. There is in addition an irreconcilable Marxist group of about 500 members.

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Finally, among the reports which show progress is that of the United States. The socialistic movement in that country, reported by the national party, has grown to 16,000 members in 1907 to 5,000 in 1908 and 3,500 in 1909. Its receipts declined from \$12,000 to about \$2,000.

The Irish socialistic democratic party had 22,500 members in 1907. It has declined to 3,500. In Finland the party still has 71,000 members, but it had 80,000 three years ago. One-fifth of its total is always made up of women. It has a cash balance in its treasury of \$2,000,000. The party has a decline. The party has decreased from 45,000 last year to 30,000. The falling off is attributed chiefly to discontent among labor unionists at the results attained by the socialistic members in the Parliament.

Sweden is the third country showing a decrease. The total of enrolled socialists is now 112,000, against 135,000 in 1908. The unsuccessful general strike last year is blamed for the loss of membership. The party is comparatively wealthy. It has an annual revenue of \$24,000. Spain reports a party membership of 42,000, giving no figure to show whether this is an increase or a decrease. The total enrollment at the present time of the foreign organizations represented at Copenhagen is about 2,900,000, according to the figures cited above.

MUSTER ROLL OF SOCIALISM.

In the course of the International Socialist Congress held at the end of August and the beginning of September at Copenhagen elaborate portfolios were distributed to all the delegates and the principal visitors, containing reports on the condition and prospects of socialism in all the countries represented. From these documents it appears that socialism has gained political strength in ten countries, while loss of prestige is confessed as regards three—Italy, Russia and Spain. By far the most middlebrow showings are made by England and Germany, but there is much to be said in the case of England, that the figures given are largely those of the Labor party's organization and achievement, and there is by no means fair warrant for crediting these things in toto to socialism. The party, however, was formally represented in the Copenhagen congress.

The British report begins by setting forth that whereas the Labor party had only 375,000 adherents in 1905 it had grown to 1,072,000 in 1909, then with a sudden leap to 1,450,000, owing mainly to the affiliation with it of the Federation of Miners, with some 148,000 members. The party now includes in round numbers 1,450,000 labor unionists and 1,000,000 subscribers in its regular enrollment. Reckoning both its general and parliamentary funds it has an annual revenue of about \$30,000, and a cash balance on hand of about \$75,000.

The report also claims for the cause of socialism the Independent Labor party, which has increased its organization from 600 to 900 sections in the last three years and which has a strength somewhat vaguely estimated as between 35,000 and 40,000 men. The Fabian society, representing the intellectual phase of socialism, more than doubled its force between 1907 and 1910; the membership increased from 1,267 to 2,727. There is besides the social democratic party, which stands apart from the other groups, and refuses to flock with the other groups. It is said to have 20,000 followers.

No doubt exists as to the genuineness of the claims in the German summary of conditions. The social democracy had an enrollment of 330,000 individuals, of whom 11,000 were women, at the time of the congress of Stuttgart in 1909. By the end of the year the figures had risen to 633,000 members, including 82,000 women. The enrollment of the social party reports 130,000 members enrolled in 2,482 sections in 1910, against 100,000 members and 1,480 sections in 1907. There are 18,000 women and 10,000 boys and girls in allied clubs.

The Hungarian report reports the existence of 225 sections, but gives no membership figures. Its financial statement shows \$16,000 subscribed in 1909-10. French socialism illustrates its growth in the figures. In 1906 the party reported 43,667 members in 1908 it had 43,237, in 1909 there were 51,692, and it has 53,928 adherents to-day. The annual budget amounts to 130,000 francs, or \$20,000. There are 42 departments, including 1,275, 1,500 sections. The party has 75 deputies in the chamber, 81 councilors general, 63 ward councilors, 100 councilors of arrondissement and 3,900 municipal officials.

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Call for a Statesman's Thoughts. To the Editor of THE SUN.—What King Fredrick has entertained "now Washington?" NEW YORK, October 4. A. KNIGHT.

To Jimmie Wood. O Jimmie wood, to thee I sing In sweet and grateful measure, Of all the flowers on the earth You give me truest pleasure. The violet shrinks away, The rose is not for me, The lily is too cold and pale, No joy for me disclosures. Forgetments come not to mind, The daisy is no daisy, Chrysanthemums are not for me, The orchid is but busy. For art is the campaign now to on, And so I pray you, Jimmie, For art and art and art, The only rhyme for "Jimie." MCLANDRESS WILSON.

THE ATTACK ON THE COURTS.

A Republican View of the Property of Voting Down Rooseveltism This Year. To the Editor of THE SUN.—The later attacks on the judiciary by our extreme radicals have helped create a widespread discontent among the people that anarchy is rife in California. What else should we expect after the attacks of Mr. Roosevelt while President on Judges Humphreys, Groscup and other Federal Judges, and his attack on the United States Supreme Court decisions and decisions of our own Court of Appeals after he had been President?

Other Republicans besides myself opposed William Jennings Bryan in 1908 largely because of the attack on the Democratic platform on the United States Supreme Court, but how little harmful this attack was by comparison with what has happened since must be apparent to one who thinks. Bryan was merely a candidate, but who Roosevelt was President and had the power to reward or punish he made his attacks on Humphreys and Groscup, and after the glamour of holding the office he now proceeds again to the attack on the Supreme Court of the United States, our Court of Appeals. And in justifying these attacks he points to Abraham Lincoln as attacking the Supreme Court of the United States. Abraham Lincoln, citizen, not President, not ex-President, criticized the Dred Scott decision. He did not attack Judges still upon the bench while he had the power to promote them or punish them by not promoting them. The debate with Douglas long before the war brought out the criticism, and the prestige and power of a President were not behind the criticism. Therefore may not be apparent to Mr. Roosevelt, but it is apparent to any man who will stop and think for a moment.

It may be that back somewhere in Mr. Roosevelt's head he means good by these utterances, but the doctrines he is teaching are reaching those who cannot understand what is in the back of his head, and therefore the doctrine of a living state is the stability of this republic. The confidence of the people in our courts is more necessary for the continuance of this Government than anything else. He is seeking to destroy confidence in the judiciary, and therefore the doctrine of a living state is the stability of this republic. The confidence of the people in our courts is more necessary for the continuance of this Government than anything else. He is seeking to destroy confidence in the judiciary, and therefore the doctrine of a living state is the stability of this republic. The confidence of the people in our courts is more necessary for the continuance of this Government than anything else. 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